CURRENCY BILL PASSED. THE FOTE IN THE HOUSE STOOD 190 FOR TO 150 AGAINST.

Eleven Democrats, Eight of Them From New York, Vote for the Bill-Four Demoerats Absent and Not Paired-Ten of the New York State Delegation Vote No. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The House to-day completed the business which the Republican leaders had laid out to be finished before the holiday recess by passing the Caucus Financial bill. Speaker Henderson also announced the committees. An unexpectedly large majority was cast for the Pinancial bill, the vote standing list to 150. Eleven Democrats voted for it. four others were absent and not paired, and the name of Roberts of Utah is not yet on the A vacancy in the Seventh Kentucky disrat probably deprived the Democrats of one vote in opposition to the bill, and the majority in its favor would have been one greater had the Speaker exercised his constitutional priv-ledge and cast his vote for it. Nothing was said about giving an opportunity for the Democrats to offer a free-silver amendment, the proved the futility of doing anything in that

Under the order governing procedure or the caucus currency bill the vote on the pasease of that measure was taken immediately after the reading of the journal. 'It resulted: Yeas, 190; nays, 150, as follows: TEAS.

Reput forms Mesers. Achesor, Adams, Alexander Allen (Mo.). Babcock, Bailey (Kan.), Baker, Bar harro, Barney, Bartholdt, Bingham, Boreing Boutell, Boutelle, Bowersock, Brick, Bromwell, Brosius Brown, Brownlow, Bull, Burke (S. D.), Burkett, Bur leigh, Burton, Butler, Calderhead, Cannon, Capron, Chickering, Clarke (N. H.), Cochrane (N.Y.), Connell Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Coustns, Cromer, Crump. Crumps-ker, Curtis, Cushman, Dable, Dalrell Davenport (Samuel), Davidson, Dayton, Dick, Dol lver. Dovener. Driscoll. Eddy. Emerson. Esch. Faris, Fletcher. Forney, Foss. Fowler. Freer. Gamble. Gardner (Mich.), Gardner Othson, Gill, Gillett (Mass.), Graff, Graham, Greene (Mass.), Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hamilton, Hause County, Heatwole, Redge, Hemenway, Henry (County, Hepburn, Hill, Hitt, Hoffecker, Hoptine, Howell, Hull, Jack, Jenkins, Jones (Wash.) Laurence, Linney, Littauer, Littlefield, Long, Lerimer, Loud, Loudenslager, Lovering, Lybrand, McCall, McCleary, McPherson, Mahon, Mann, Marsh, Mercer, Mezick, Metcalf, Miller, Minor, Mendell, Moody (Mass.), Moody (Ore.), Morgan, Morris, Mudd, Needham, O'Grady, Olmstand, Otien. Overstreet. Packer, Parker, Payne, Pearce, Pearre, Phillips. Fowers, Prince, Pugh, Ray, Reeder, teaves, Roberts Mass.), Rodenburg, Russell, Shat tue Shelden, Sherman, Showalter, Smith (III.), Smith (H. C.), Smith S. W.), Smith (W. A.), Southard, Spalling, Sperry, Sprague, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (N. Y.), Stewart (Wis.), Sullowar, la ney, Tayler Ohto, Thomas (Is.), Thropp, Tomp Van Voorbin, Wachter, Wadsworth Wanger, Warner, Waters, Watson, Weaver, Weeks, Weymouth, White, Wright, Young (Pa.)-179

Program N. Y., Pitagerald (E. Y.), Levy (E. Y.), McAleer (Penn.), Euppert (N. Y.), Scudder (N. Y.), Tharer (Mass.), Underhill (N. Y.), and Wilson (N. I -11, Total-190. NATS.

Democrati-Measrs. Adamson. Allen (Ky.), Allen (Miss.), Atwater. Balley (Tex.), Ball, Bankhead, Barbar, Bartlett, Benton, Berry, Bradley, Brantley Breazeale, Brenner, Brewer, Brundige, Burke (Tex.) Burleson, Burnett, Caldwell, Carmack, Chanler Clark (Mo.), Clayton (Ala.), Coebrane (Mo.), Cooney, Cooper (Tex.), Cowherd, Cox, Crawford, Crowley, Cummings, Cusack, Daly, Davenport (Pa.) Davis, Dearmond, DeGraffenreid, DeVries, Dins-more, Dougherty, Elliott, Epes, Finley, Fitzgerald Mass.), Pitzpatrick, Fleming, Foster, Poz., Gaines, Gaston, Gilbert, Glynn, Gordon, Green (Pa.), Griffith, Grigue, Hall, Hay, Henry (Miss.), Henry (Ter.), Howard, Jett. Johnston, Jones (Va.), Eitchen, Eleberg, Ejutte, Lamb, Lanham, Latimer, Lentz, Lester, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lloyd, McClellan, McCulloch, McDowell, McLain, McRae, Maddox, May, Meekison, Meyer, Miers, Moon, Muller, Nap. hen. Noonan, Norton (Ohio), Norton (S. C.), Oier, Pierce, Polk, Quaries, Hansdell, Rhea (Er.), Rhea (Va.), Richardson, Riorden, Rizer, Robb. Robbins. Robinson (Ind.). Robinson (Seb.), Rucker, Ryan. (N. Y.), Ryan (Pa.), Solmon Shackleford, Sheppard, Sibler, Sime, Slayden, Small Smith (Ky.), Snodgrass, Sparkman, Spight, Stephens. Stokes, Suizer, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Taylor (Als.), Terry, Thomas, (N. C.), Turner, Underwood, Vanctiver, Wheeler (Ey.) Williams (J. R.), Williams W. F. , Williams (Miss.), Wilson (S. C.), Young (Va.), Zener and Siegler-142.

Populate-Messra. Neville, Ridgely, Stark and

Butherland-4 Silverties-Mossers Bell, Newlands, Shafroth and Wilson (luaho -4. Total, 150.

The other members of the New York delegation who yoted against the bill were: Mesers. Bradley, Chanler, Cummings, McCiellan, May. Muller, Riordan and Sulzer of the New York city districts, Glynn of Albany and Byan of

These pairs were appounded Republicant being named first: Messrs, Harmer of Pennbeing named first: Messrs, Harmer of Penn-sylvania and Broussard of Louisiana: Bishop of Mienigin and Campbell of Montana: Vree-land of New York and Davey of Louisiana: Joy of Missouri and Catchings of Mississippi: Gillett of New York and Robertson of Louisinna.

The following Democrats were neither paired nor recorded: Bollamy of North Carolina, smith of Maryland, Stallings of Alabama and Wheeler of Alabama.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Tillman of South Carolina and Bacon of Georgia for Philippine Independence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Bishop Hurst of this city made the opening prayer in the Senate this morning. The presiding officer laid before the Senate the proceedings of a public meeting in Honolulu praying for such action by Con gress and the President as shall cause the speedy extension of American territorial laws to Hawaii. Referred to the Committee on Pa-

Several petitions expressing sympathy with the South African Republic in its war with England were presented by Mr. Mason (Rep. Ill.) and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

eific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) introduced by request and without committing himself to its provisions a bill to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance in the several States. Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

In connection with a pension bill Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill) ex lained how he came to introduce a bill to relieve all persons charged with desertion from their present ineligibilities. He said that the bill had been handed to him as he entered the Capitol and that he had merely glanced at it and supposed it was all right. Having had his attention called to it since then. he disapproved of the bill and hoped that the Committee on Military Affairs would report it tack adversely, as he was assured it would,

House bill extending from twenty to sixty days the time for examination of monthly accounts by the bureaus and offices of the War Department was reported passed.

Mr. Taman (Dem., S. C.) offered resolution

reciting some of the phases of the Decof Independence, and declaring that the Federal Government has no power to rule our colonial dependencies; that the extension of American commerce is not dependent upon the adoption of a policy of imperialand that the Senate is opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands and will consent to their independence as soon as a stable government shall be established by them, and give them friendly assistance to such establishment. The resolution was laid he table, temporarily, Mr. Tillman saying

that he would speak on it hereafter. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) presented the in under the appointment of the Govand they were placed on file. The comti reads that the term is to continue until or is elected by the Legislature, and to nent Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) took on and said that it must be regarded for no effect. ligrew [80], Rep., S. D.) introduced a fine giving the thanks of Congress by American people to Commodore of the officers and men under his com-their action in destroying the Span-at Santiago. Referred to the Com; ish freet at Santiago. Referred to the Com; mittee on Nava Affairs Mr. Isacon (Dem. Ga.) introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Philippine Is-

lands and it was laid on the table temporarily. It declares that that the recent war with
Spain was not wared for the acquisition of foreign territory; that in demanding and receiving the cession of the Philippine Islands it is
not the purpose of the Government of the
United States to secure and maintain
permanent dominion there or to incorporate the inhabitants as citizens, vassals
or subjects of this Government, the United
States disciaiming any disposition to exercise
permanent sovereignty, juristiction or control over those Islands; that the United States
having accepted the cession of the islands
from Spain and having overthrown all organized authority and opposition to the
authority of the United States, it is their duty
and obligation to restore pears and to maintain order there and to continue such protection until the government of the Islands
shall have been transferred to the people of the
islands; that when armed resistance to the
islands; that when armed resistance to the
islands; that when armed resistance to the
islands; that when armed for the formation
of a government of the Philippines Islands, to
be thereafter independently exercised; that
when a stable government shall have been
thus established in the islands it is the purpose and intention of the United States it is the evering only such harbors and tracts of land as may
be needed for coaling stations or other governmental purposes) to transfer the rights and
territory and to leave the dominion and control
of the islands to the Filippino people; and that
when such government shall have been
thus established in the judged the elegin
and intention of the United States it is the design
and intention of the United States (through
the residual purposes) to transfer the rights and
territory and to leave the dominion and control
of the islands to the Filippino people; and that
when as the leading mations of the world
to secure the guarantee of the continued independence of the islands.

The joint resolution introduced by M

MARYLAND SENATORS DISAGREE.

Fight Over the Confirmation of a Gold Democrat for Postmaster of Baltimore. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senators Wellington and McComas of Maryland crossed swords in executive session to-day over the question of the confirmation of Postmaster Warfield of Baltimore. He is a gold Democrat, reappointed by President McKinley at the expiration of his term, a year or more ago. The President selected him be-fore Congress adjourned last session, but did not send the name to the Senate, as Mr Gorman was pledged to defeat him. Now that it is generally conceded on all sides that the nomination should be confirmed. Senator McComas urges prompt action, but Mr. We lington, who admits that he recommended Warfield's appointment, says that the nomination has not been pending long enough for all tion has not been pending long enough for all siles to be heard.

Senator Chandler, acting chairman of the Post Office Committee, reported the nomination favorably to-day, and he and Senator Carter, another member of the committee, and Senator McComas maintained that it was an injustice to keep the matter back anylonger. Wellington, however, invoked his Senatorial prerogative, and the case went over until to-morrow, when it is thought there will be a fight to a finish, in which McComas will probably be the victor.

LIEUT, BRUMBY'S DEATH.

Becretary Long Sends a Letter of Condolence to His Mother.

Washinoton, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon sent the following note of condolence to Mrs. A. E. Brumby of Marietta, Ga., the mother of the late Lieut. T. M. Brumby:

"Dear Madam: The announcement of the Pennsylvania."

Bediration—Chairman, United & Kerr of New Jersey. Militia—Chairman, Benjamin J. Marsh of Illinoia. Find the Chairman of Pennsylvania. High the Chairman of Pennsylvania. The Madam: The announcement of the Pennsylvania.

War Claims—Chairman, Joseph V. Graff of Illinoia, vice Brumm of Pennsylvania.

War Claims—Chairman, United & Corol Pennsylvania.

death of your son, Lieut. Thomas W. Brumby, has been received with universal sorrow by the whole country, and especially by the service of which he was so distinguished and honored a member.

'It is especially regrettable that an officer "It is especially regrettable that an officer of his rank and youth, who had had the signal honor of serving as Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Dewey, would be cut off from the further career of honor and usefulness that the future promised for him. In your great distress at the loss of so noble a son there cannot fail to be some consolation in the fact that his name will ever be associated with the brillient victory of the American fleet at the battle of Manila Bay. You have also the comfort that comes from the knowledge that the whole Navy mourns with you in his death. May I be permitted to add an expression of my great personal sympathy for you in your sorrow. Very respectfully, John D. Lono."

TORPEDO BOAT CHAVEN FAILS.

Made 29 1-2 Knote Only, While Contract Called for 30 Knots.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day reporting that the torpedo boat Craven failed in her official trial off the Maine coast. She made 20% official trial off the Maine coast. She made 22% knots, while the contract called for 30 knots. She is a sister of the Dahlgren, which made resently a fraction over 30 knots. The engines of these hoats are of French design. The Craven will, in all probability, have another trial to determine absolutely whether she is capable of fulfilling the contract requirements.

Fourth Class Post Offices Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18,-One hundred and twenty-three post offices have been advanced from the fourth class to the third class on re-turns made to the Post Office Department for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1900. This is the the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1900. This is the largest number advanced during one quarter since 1893, the noarest approach being ninety-three, the record for the same quarter a year ago. North Cohocton, Oakfield, Philadelphia and Union, are the New York offices included, the Postmaster's salary at each being \$1,000, except North Cohocton, which is rated as a fourteen-hundred-dollar office. Jamesburg is the only New Jersey office advanced, and Moosup, the only one in Connecticut. Each is rated at \$1,000.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—These naval orders were issued to-day:

Civil Engineer I. M. Cox. from the Navy Tard,
New York and sick leave for three months.

Ensign T. M. Dick, sick leave for three months genied when discharged from bospitals New York.

Ensign R. W. Henderson, order of Dec. 8 to the Scindar revoked, to duty on board the Alliance as watch and division officer.

Lieutenant-Commander C. McR. Winslow, to duty with the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander C. McR. Winslow, to duty with the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander C. R. Curtis, order of Dec. 8 to duty on the May I had to the Scindar Revoked.

To duty on the Montagahaba, revoked.

To duty on Montagahaba, revoked.

To duty on Montagahaba, revoked.

To duty on the Montagahaba serventive officer.

Ensign E. Leide as executive officer.

Ensign E. Leide as executive officer.

Ensign E. Leide as executive officer.

Commander of the Nonda on Asiatic station report to Commander A. Ross, to duty as line inspector in charge of Fifteenth Lichthouse district. 8t. Louis.

Naval cadet W. Tomb, from duty by Louis.

Per-vious orders relating to Acting Assistant Burgeon James E. Miller, revoked.

Acting Assistant Surgery Joseph B. Chemilioek, from Fort Winfield Scott to New York for annulment of contract.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen.

Ecliogr, after over thirty years' service is an
nounced. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-These naval orders were issued to-day: Reliogr, after over thirty years service is an nounced.
Capt Charles G. Treat, Adjutant Seventh Artillery, to this city for temporary duly.

Ways and Means Committee to Meet To-day WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Chairman Parne of the House Committee on Ways and Means has called a meeting of that committee for tomorrow morning for the purpose of organizing

morrow morning for the purpose of organizing appointing sub-committees and of conferring regarding the work before it.

Hulk Green leaf of Moravia, N. Y., has been appointed clerk to the committee, with Arthur E. Blauvelt as assistant clerk. Mr. Greenleaf is a lawyer and is well informed on tariff and revenue affairs. He succeeds Edward N. Dingley, son of the late Chairman Dingley. Mr. Blauvelt was nrivate secretary to Chairman Payne while the latter was at the head of the Merchant Marine Committee.

Soldiers' Death Sentences Commuted. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President to-day approved the recommendation of the Secre tary of War that the sentences of the four enlisted men of the regular army, convicted of listed men of the regular army, convicted of rape in Luzon, be commuted from doath to twenty years' imprisonment. The convicted men are Corporal George Danohoffer of Kalamu. Washington: Private Otto R. Contine Chicago: Private Peter McBennet of Beaver Falls, Pepn.; all of Company B, Sixteenti Infantry, and Private William Scarborough of Seymour, Wis., a member of Company B, Third Infantry.

THE HOUSE COMMISTEES,

Particularly Strong One in Insulan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Speaker Henderson announced the committees in the House to There was but one surprise in the list. It had been supposed that Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who was the author of the scheme to add a Committee on Insular Affairs to the list, would be its first chairman, but that honor went to Representative Cooper the First district of Wisconsin. had been passed over by Speaker Reed in the last Congress, who promoted Representative Borton of Ohio to be Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, although Cooper ranked him. The new committee is a particularly strong one, comprising the names of Representatives Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations: Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Hepburn, Chairman of the Committe on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce; Loud. Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and Babcock, Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia.

The chairmen of the various committees and the changes compared with those of the last Congress follow: Elections No. 1-Chairman, Robert W. Tayler of

Elections No. 2-Chairman, Walter L. Weaver of Ohio, vice Royce of Indiana. Elections No. 8-Chairman, William S. Mastok of

Michigan, vice Walker of Virginia.

Ways and Means—Chairman, Sereno E Payne of
New York; Measure, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Greavenor of Ohio, Russell of Connecti out, Dolliver of Iows, Steele of Indiana, Tawney Minnesota, McCall of Massachusetts, Long of Minnesota, McCall of Massachusetts, Long of Kansas, Richardson of Tennessee, (vacancy, Democrat), Robertson of Londstana, Hwanson of Virginia, McClellan of New York, Newlands of Nevada and Ocoper of Texas.

Appropriations—Chairman, Jos. G. Cannon of Illinois; Messre, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Grout of Vermont, Hemenway of Indiana, Barney of Wisconsin, Moody of Massachusetts, Pugh of Kentucky, Van Voorhis of Ohto, McCleary of Minnesota, Littauer of New York, Livington of Georgia, McRae of Arkansas, Allen of Missasippi, Bell of Colo ado, Pierce of Tennessee, Benton of Missouri and Taylor of Alabama.

of Alabama.
Judicitary—Chairman, Geo. W. Ray of New York;
rice Henderson of Iowa.
Banking and Currency—Chairman, Marriott Broatus
of Pennavivania, vice Walker of Massachusetta.
Colimacy, Weights and Measures—Chairman, James
H. Southard of Ohio, vice C. W. Stone of Pennayiania. Inter-State and Foreign Commerce—Chairman, William P. Hepburn of Iowa. Rivers and Harbors—Chairman, Theodors B. Buron of Ohio.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Chairman,
harles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, vice Payne of New Agriculture-Chairman, James W. Wadsworth of Foreign Affairs Chairman, Robert R. Hitt of Military Affairs-Chairman, John A. T. Hull of Naval Affairs-Chairman. Charles A. Boutelle of cost Office and Post Boads Chairman, Engene F.

out of California.

Public Lands—Chairman. John F. Lacey of Iowa.
Indian Affairs—Chairman. James S. Sherman of
ew York.

Territories—Chairman. William S. Knoz of MassaFerritories—Chairman. Bailways and Canals—Chairman, Charles A. Chick-tring of New York.

Mai,ufactures—Chairman, George W. Faris of In-Manufactures - Castronan, Rousseau O. Crump Mines and Mining - Chairman, Rousseau O. Crump f Michigan, vi. 6 Grosvenor of Ohio. Fublic Buildings and Grounds - Chairman, David Mercer of Nebraska. Paritic Entlroads - Chairman, H. Henry Powers of Vermont.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi
River-Chairman, Richard Bartholdt of Missouri,
Education-Chairman, Galusha A. Grow of Penn-

ennsylvania.
. rivate Land Claims—Chairman, George W. Smith f Hilmots.

District of Columbia—Chairman, Joseph W. Hab-cek of Wiscon-in.

Revision of the Laws—Chairman, Vespasian Warr of Illinois. Reform in the Civil Service—Chairman, Frederick (i) liett of Massachusetts, vice Brosius of Pennsylrania. Election of President, Vice-President and Repre-lentatives in Congress—Chairman, John B. Cerliss

entatives in Congress—Chairman, John B. Cerliss of Michigan.
Alcohole Liquor Traffe—Chairman N. D. Sperry of Connecticut, vice Brewster of New York.
Irrigation of Arid Lands—Chairman, Thomas H. Tongne of Oregon, vice Ellis of Oregon.
Immingration and Naturalization—Chairman, W. B. Shatuc of Ohio, vice Danford of Ohio.
Ventilation and Acoustic—Chairman, George W. Prince of Illinois, vice Heatwol- of Minnesota.
Expenditures in the State Department—Chairman, William Alden Smith of Michigan, vice Quigg of New York.
Expenditures in the Treesury Department—Chairman, William M. Grout Cousins of I was.
Expenditures in the War Department—Chairman, William W. Grout of Vermionf.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—Chairman, William W. Grout of Vermionf.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—Chairman, James F. Shewati of New Jersey. James F. Siewagt of New Jorsee.
Expenditure s' in the Pest Office Department—
Chairman, Irving P. Wanger of Pennsylvania.
Expenditures in the Interior Department—Chairman, Chairman in the Department of Justice—Chairman, Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, vice Sulloway of New Hampshire.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—Chairman, Charles W. Giller of New York.
Expenditures on Public Huldings—Chairman, Robert J. Gamble of South Dakota, vice Colson of Kentucky.
Accounts—Chairman, Melvills Bull of Rhode Island, vice stell of New York.
Select Committee on Census—Chairman, Albert J.
Houstins of Illinois.
Library—Chairman, Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsyl-

Chairman, Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsyl-Library—Chairman, Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsylvania.
Printing—Chairman, Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota, vice Perkins of Iowa.
Enrolled Bills—Chairman, W. B. Baker of Maryland, vice Bager of Iowa.
Insular Adairs—Chairman, Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, Messrs. Cannon of lilinois, Bitt of Illinois, Para of New York, Hesburn of Iwa, Lond of California. Tawney of Minnesota, Babcock of Wisconsin, Moody of Masachusette, Crumpscker of Indiana, Jones of Virginia, Maddon of Georga, Williams of Illinois, Henry of Tetas, Carmachof Tennessee, Clayton of Alabama and Sibley of Pennsylvania.

The assignments of the New York membars.

The assignments of the New York members follow: Mr. Scudder-Foreign Affairs; Expenditures or Public Buildings.

Public Buddings.
Mr. Bitzgerald—Indian Affairs.
Mr. Briggs—Banking and Currency: Invalid Pen-Mr. Clayton—District of Columbia.
Mr. Wilson—Immigration and Naturalization; Ven Mr May—Private Land Claims; Expenditure De partment Agriculture.

Mr. Muller—Interstate and Finance Committee.

Mr. Rordan—Labor: Expenditures Interior Department.
Mr. Bradley-War Claims; Expenditures Department Justice.

it Justice.

Cummings—Naval Affairs; Labor; Library.

Suber—Military Affairs: Patenta.

McClellan—Waysand Means.

Levy—Coinage; Weight and Measures.

Chanler—Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Kuppert—Militia: Immigration and Naturalis.

Mr. Underhill-Manufacturers; Claims. Mr. Tempkins-Education; Patents: Revision dr. Ketchan-Military Affairs; Post Offices and of Boads out Reads.
Mr. Cocin ano—Elections No. 3; Invalid Pensions;
reats Land Claims.
Mr. Glynn—Elections No. 1; Reformed Civil Beror. Mr. Siewart-Manufacturers; Enrolled Bills. Mr. Littauer-Appropriations. Mr. Emerson-Manufactures; Labor; Exp

Mr. Littauer-Appropriations.
Mr. Emerson-Manufactures; Labor; Expendiures in the Navy B-partment.
Mr. Chickering-Railways and Canals (Chairman).
Mr. Sherman-Inter-State and Foreign Commerce;
indian Affaire (Chairman).
Mr. Ray-Judiciary, (Chairman); Irrigation of Arid Driscoll—Pacific Railroads. Payne—Ways and Means (Chairman); Insula

Mr. Gillet-Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. Wadsworth-Agriculture (Chairman); Expendiures in the Treasury Department.
Mr. O'Gudy - Coinage, Weights and Messures; Patents: Private Land Claims:
Mr. Rrau-Alcohole Liquer Traffic: Census.
Mr. Aleisander-Judiciary; Rivers and Harbors.
Mr. Vreeland-Pensions, Accounts. The Republicans from New Jersey are thus

nseigned:
Mr. Parker—Judiciary; Military Affairs; Militia.
Mr. Fowler—Hanking and Currency; Foreign Affairs; Reform in the Civil 5 cvice.
Mr. Stewart—Inter-tate and Foreign Commerce;
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Mr. Dairy-Merchant Marine and Fisherics.
Mr. Loudenslager—Naval Affairs; Fensions (Chair-Mr. Gardner-Post Offices and Post Roads; Labor (Chairman).

Mr. Howell—Pnohe Buildings and Grounds; Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. Salmon—Revision of the Laws.

Connecticut Representatives are thus assigned:

Mr. Russoil—Ways and Means; Expenditures in
the War Department, Census.
Mr. Hill—Banking and Currency; Coinage, Weights
and Meanus.
Mr. Henry—Agriculture; Labor.
Mr. Buerry—Post Offices and Post Boads; Alcoholic
Liquor Traffic Chairman.

During the reading of the list of names for the Committee on Ways and Means, Represen-tative Bailey of Texas asked if the name of Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, now in the Phillipplines, was on the list as a member of the Com-mittee. The Speaker said: "It is not." Mr. Bailey took his sent, satisfied. He intends to object to Gen. Wheeler's taking the oath of office, following up his course last year. When the reading of the list had bein com-pleted the House adjourned until to-megrow.

M'GIFFERT LET DOWN EASY.

nggestion of Drs. Van Dyke and Johnston

PRESETTERY UNWILLING TO FORCE
ANOTHER HEREST TRIAL.

Adopted With Some Alteration—Members Relieved to Have Thus Disposed of the Matter—The End May Not Be Yet, The New York Presbytery at a special meeting took final action yesterday afternoon in the matter of Dr. McGiffert, whose writings have been said to be heretient and contrary to Presbyterian doctrine. In taking action the Presbytery followed the suggestion of two of members, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, that the Presbytery and General Assembly had vindicated themselves of being in sympathy with Dr. McGiffert's utterances by making as much of a stir over them as had already been made, and that a heresy trial was an expensive and scandalous thing, and that the best way out of the difficulty was for the Presbytery to record

its disagreement with Dr. McGiffert and warn

others from following in his footsteps.

The resolution to dismiss further consideration of Dr. McGiffert and his works in this way was adopted by a vote of 78 to 27. An amendment refraining from direct censure of Dr. Mc-Offert and letting him down easily by saying that his views were not necessarily the views of the Presbytery, was lost by a vote of 46 to 56. It seemed from the conversation of the members after the meeting that while the majority rejoiced that the Church was not to be racked by another heresy trial there were not a few who thought the Presbytery's action savored of compromise with, if not of surrender to, something a great deal worse than a heresy trial. This minority seemed to think that it was quite possible that the General Assembly may not approve of the way the New York Presbytery has disposed of the McGiffert matter and may do as it did when the majority of the Presbytery was against trying Dr. Charles Briggs, and order the Presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert whether it wants to or not. sufficient number of Presbyteries petition the General Assembly to reopen the McGiffert matter over the heads of the peace-desiring brethren of the New York Presbytery it will

When the Presbytery met yesterday the special order of business before it was the report of the committee to reason with Dr. McGiffert and consider his writings; second, McGiffert and consider his writings; second, the resolutions prepared by Dr. Van Dyke and Dr. Johnston as a substitute for that report, and third, amendments by Dr. Francis Brown, Dr. McGiffert's colleague at the Union Theological Seminary, ameliorating the slight strictures on Dr. McGiffert contained in the Van Dyke-Johnston resolutions. The committee's report, briefly stated, was to the effect that as Dr. McGiffert refused to recant and refused to get out of the Church voluntarily, the committee, therefore, recommended that the Presbytery express its disapproval of Dr. McGiffert's utterances and refer the matter to the General Assembly for further action. The Van Dyke-Johnston resolutions said that the Presbytery specifically condemned certain passages and theories of Dr. McGiffert's book. A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age, explained that its disapproval of Dr. McGiffert's work side not preclude it from accepting as sincere his avowal that he is "in accordance with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters," stated that the action of the last General Assembly taken in connection with the present action of the Presbytery was convinced that a heresy trial at the present lime would work grave injury to Christ's kingdom; and concluded thus:

"Presbytery counsels and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are approach in critical studies, to refrain from selection set the sure and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are approach in critical studies, to refrain from selections and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are approach in critical studies, to refrain from selections and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are approach in critical studies, to refrain from selections. the resolutions prepared by Dr. Van Dyke and to Christ's kingdom; and concluded thus:
"Presbytery counsels and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are engaged in critical studies, to refrain from setting forth the disavowed teachings as if endorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be careful also faithfully to maintain sound doctrine and loyally to study the peace of the Church."

Church."

Dr. Brown wanted to amend these resolu-Church."

Dr. Brown wanted to amend these resolutions by substituting a statement of what the Presbytery did believe ttaken from the Westminster Confession) for the statement of things in which the Presbytery did not betwee taken from Dr. Mediffert's book); by substituting for the declaration of disapproval of Dr. McGiffert's writings a statement that "the Presbytery regrets that any utterances of Dr. McGiffert's writings a statement that "the Presbytery regrets that any utterances of Dr. McGiffert's hould have given rise to the serious misapprehension in many quarters:" and inally by substituting for the words "the Presbytery having hereby recorded its disapproval of, the words "the Presbytery having declared its doctrinal position, and having disclaimed all responsibility for." Dr. Brown's amendments were first taken up and were discussed for three hours. At the end of that time they were voted down, 5010 46.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss offered an amendment to the last clause of the Van Dyke-Johnston resolutions to make it read as follows:

"Prestytery counsels and especially such as are engaged in critical studies, to retrain from setting forth the disavowed teaching as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be

ting forth the disarowed teachings as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and while
exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be
careful to distinguish between the theories of
criticism and the certainties of faith, and also
faithfully to maintain sound doctrine and
loyally to study the peace of the Church."

Against Dr. Van Dyke's carnest protest this
amendment was adopted, and in this form the
Van Dyke's on the service of the committee as thus amended the
part; of the committee as thus amended the
Presbytery adjourned for three weeks.

The members, contrary to their usual custom,
stood about congratulating one another over
the outcome of the meeting for nearly half an
flour after the adjournment.

HINDU DRAMA SAKUNTALA.

Recited by Miss Calhoun for the D. A. R.

Barnard Scholarship. The ancient Hindu drama, Sakuntala, was recited at Sherry's yesterday by Miss Virginia Calboun with incidental music arranged and played by Mr. Henry Holden Huss, the proceeds going to the Barnard College scholarship established by the New York city Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was so large an attendance that the seating capacity of the north ballroom was overtaxed. Upon a platform covered with ferns and palms Miss Calhoun appeared in the garb of a Hindu woman. She has a clear, pleasing voice, and spoke the lines with well-controlled feeling and force. The story is that of a Hindu king who, while hunting, penetrates a woodland hermitage and there falls in love with and weds the beautiful Sakuntais, but a Brahmin sage, indignant at a slight offered him at the hermitage, after the departure of the king calls down this curse upon Sakuntais, that her royal husband shall forget her existence. Afterward he so far relents as to modify the curse, in that the ring given to Sakuntais by the king shall, when shown to him, restore his memory. On the way to the court Sakuntais loses the ring and is rejected by the king. The ring is recovered by a fisherman and sent to the king, whose memory returns, but Sakuntais is gone and it is only after remorseful years that the king finds her. The seene between the king and Sakuntais at the court where she is donounced as an adventures was given with convineing pathos. The incidental music was, for the most part, from Wagner. attendance that the seating capacity convincing pathos. The incidental music was, for the most part, from Wagner.

WHALEN COMING HOME TO-DAY With a Plan, the Other Hon. Johns Hope,

to Improve the Attendance at the Club. The Hon John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, is expected home from Havana to-day, Mr. Whalen, it was said at the Democratic Club last evening, is expected to bring from the Cuban capital some scheme by which the attendance at the Democratic Club may be kept up to the point desired by the Hon. Righard Croker.

The club attendance, despite the efforts of The club attendance, despite the efforts of the three Hon. Johns to keep it up, has been falling steadily ever since Mr. Croker went away. Since Mr. Whalen departed, ostensibly on a sea trip during which to recuperate from his arduous labors in behalf of Rapid Transit, it has been persistently reported at the club that he really went away in order to have a week in which he might devote his time, without interruption, to devising plans for keeping the members up to their dutles at the club. In his absence the two Hon. Johns' whom he left in command, have done what they could, but on Sunday afternoon and evening the bright lights in parlor and corridor shone on empty rooms.

Last night the situation was little improved. Mr. Whalen is depended upon to propage an attraction that will prove as potent as the presence of the Hon. Richard Croker.

Fraud Order Against Embroidery Works. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. - A fraud order has been issued from the Post Office Department against the Empire Embroidery Works, 136 laberty street, New York eity. This concern a vertised to provide employment to applicants who should advance 51 to the New York office, and made the performance of its tasks a practical impossibility.

SCHURMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES. Things He Learned as a Result of His Official

Visit to the Islands. President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, who was chairman of the Philippine Commission appointed by President McKinley spoke last night at the dinner of the Congregational Club of New York at the St. Dennis Hotel. President Schurman spoke of the Philippines and of the part England had played

in our war with Spain "Whether England be right or wrong in taking up the gauntlet thrown down by Kruser," said he, "I caunot undertake to say, but I do know that in the Orient, where we have had our trouble, England's cause has been our cause. I do know that while observing neutrality she has greatly facilitated our work. When the Philippine Commission was in Manila I know that orders came from England for the British ships then gathered there to make a voyage through the Archi-pelago and that in those orders the captalus were fold to see the leading inaurgents in the Islands and point out to them their folly in resisting the United States. One of the most beneficent results of the Spanish War, in my opinion, was the bringing together of the British and American peoples and promoting the moral consciousness of our Anglo-Saxon unity."

coinion, was the bringing together of the British and American peoples and promoting the moral conseciousness of our Angio-Saxon unity."

Speaking of the situation in the Philippines Mr. Schurman said:

"The brain of the revolutionary movement was Mabini, who has just been captured. He was the most radical of the leaders and wrote their state papers. When their emissaries came to us they bore with them Mabinis papers and propossis. Another who visited us as an emissary was Gregario tel Pilar, who has just been shot. When he came I rointed out to him what our intentions were and how far they were away from any idea of tyranny. I remember how in the end Pilar said that it was all true; we were right, but there was consobstacle. This was the Lanor of the Filipino army. The shooting of Pilar symbolizes that honor. I am sure that the moving cause for a long time past has been that and was not to be found in loyarly to independence.

"Another cause, which we found to be a vita one, is the distrust of the white man. The white race means to them the Spanish people. As Spain made promises and broke them, they will not believe the promises of any other white men. This is an important factor in the rebellion, and I do not believe we shall ever overcome it. I have urged since I came home that it is the duty of Congress to set up civil government, just as soon as the military situation warrants it, to give ocular demonstration of our intentions. Nothing will do so much as the operation of our institutions on their own soil by themselves. One thing perfectly clear, and a thing which witness after witness brought home to us, is that at resent the people of the Philippines are absolutely incapable of self-government. The sympathizers of Aguinaldo, themselves, realize that they can't get on alone, and they said to us, 'We want the revenues and government, but you must protect ust.' Our staying there is the one thing which will allow them to fulfil the best aspirations of the race.

"Everything depends upon the mea we send out t

CANADIAN PREFERENTIAL TRADE. Resolution to Be Proposed at the Coming Congress in London.

Quenec. Dec. 18.-The various chambers of commerce and boards of trade of Canada that are to be represented next June at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London have about arrived at an understanding as to the scheme of preferential imperial trade to be presented by them. They firmly believe that the outlook for the success of their plan has greatly improved since the last congress of the Some of the Canadians boards have yet to be heard from, but there is every indication that there is an almost entire unity of sentiment among them on the subject.

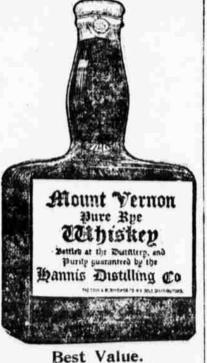
At the last congress of this kind Joseph Cham erlain said that the main object in view was to bring about commercial union within the Em pire, which carried with it the question of imperial defence. Since that time Canada has given Great Britain a so-called preference in her

given Great Britain a so-called preference in her markets, and the British manufacturer has had a practical illustration of what Capada meant by a preferential tariff on British goods.

The present Canadian idea of procedure in the matter is to secure the appointment of a committee of home and colonial delegates to device some scheme of mutual interchange which could be urged upon the Governments of the Mother Country and the colonies. Such a bedy of representatives would constitute a conference of experts competent to deal with the question. The leaders of the movement in Canada admit that although the present endency of the world istoward consolidation and confederation, yet they say that if a great imperial spirit is to be built up

though the present tendency of the world is toward consolidation and confederation, yet they say that if a great importal spirit is to be built up within the British Empire it must have some other bond to supplement the sentimental bond which now exists.

The most surprising part of this movement is the apparent confidence that characterizes it, though its originators cannot be ignorant of the inoperative and farcical nature of the allegred Canadian preference in favor of Great Britian. The resolution which the Toronto delegates will move at the London Congress, which is approved by almost all the Canadian chambers of commerce, sets forth that it is generally recognized that an advantaceous commercial bond is one of the stungest links in national unity; that the maintenance and strengthening of trade is the keystone of a state successful development; that the stability of an empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people, and that in the opinion of this Congress the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship. It is proposed that in order to make the resolution operative, the Chair shall appoint a representative and proportionate committee of home and colonial delegates to device a scheme of this nature to be forwarded to the Home and Colonial governments concerned in the proposition. Colonial sentimentalists and British Emperalists will doubtless be very much delighted at the adoption of the resolution, which, however, it is as as an example of the sent of this resolution which, however, it is safe to say, will never have the slightest effect upon the trade relations of Canada and the United



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FEAR FOR THE ARMY HORSE

THE DREADED "HORSE SICKNESS" APPEARS IN THE BRITISH CAMP.

nimals Not in Good Condition for a Campaign and Suffer From the Long Trip or Transports-Sprend of the Disease Would Seriously Affect the British Forces LONDON, Dec. 8.-When THE SUN'S correspondent cabled from Frere camp the day before yesterday that there was "one case of horse sickness" in camp it may not have seemed a very serious statement. As a matter of fact it was, and those few cabled words contained more serious news than many message describing the loss of human life. That one sick horse in Frere camp has already camed more anxiety in the British camp than would the sudden appearance of a commando of 5,000 Boers. Already the lack of horses has over and over again prevented the British troops from following up initial success. It was so at Belmont, at Gras Pan and at the Modder River. It is hampering Gatacre at northern Cape Colony, and, with the exception, perhaps, of Elandslangte, it has been the case in nearly every engagement of note in Natal. In addition to the lack of horses there is

the further detriment that the English horses

are evidently very unfit for their work. British cavalrymen are expensively mounted and their horses are of an excellent type. But in the piping times of peace they are chiefly employed in "eating their heads off," and though they are in fine horse-show condition and groomed to perfection, making a noble show on parade, they are too tender for sudden campaigning in a country such as South Africa. A Sun correspondent at Cape Town cabled some time ago that whereas the Australian horses landed there in good serviceable condition the English horses arrived with their joints swollen and stiff. This is partly due to their "tenderness" and partly, no doubt, to the long voyage of 7,000 miles. When the transports first began to leave England it was freely prophesied that the horses would suffer more than was necessary, inasmuch as they were too cramped, and "slings" had not been provided in their stalls. Thus the horse would be obliged to support his entire weight on his egs throughout the long journey of seventeen or eighteen days, in some cases, indeed, for nearly a month. The sling, otherwise a band passed under the horse's body to take some of his weight off his legs, was objected to on the ground that in rough weather it made the horse helpless to withstand the motion of the oat, which would consequently buffet him from side to side of his narrow stall. It was pointed out that there was no need for the borses to be "slung" the whole time, and that the amount of rest given by means of silngs, when the sea was moderate, would be of great value. However, slings were not used, and be the reason what it may, it is certain that the cavalry horses sent to South Africa, are not only far too few, but in very poor condition, to rectify which there is no time to spare.

Thus if horse sickness on a large scale be added to these two evils it is evident how serious the result may be, and this is why I venture to suggest that the sick horse of Fere camp gives more cause for perturbation than even a message bringing the sad news of some brave men's death. For on the horses and mules in South Africa depend the lives of many men. The more efficient the transport service and the cavalry are, the sooner will the war be over, and the fewer the lives sacrificed

In most parts of South Africa the dangerous season for horse sickness extends from Janpary till early in May, but in some seasons the disease appears storadically during November and December. Low-lying areas and valleys are the dangerous places. High plateaus have such immunity that it is a comnon practice to send horses from a low country to graze on these areas during the summer months. An unexplained peculiarity of the disease is that, although it appears every year in one or more districts, it only in certain seasons becomes general over large areas. Seven serious epizoôtic outbreaks have occurred in South Africa since the first historical one in 1763, On one occasion 70,000 horses and mules, worth over half a million sterling, died. Its exceptionally early appearance has been reported among the Boer horses near Ladysmith, but all horses, mules and donkeys in South Africa are liable to it, with the exceptions of the comparatively few specimens of "salted" animals which have recovered from two attacks of the malady. Probably 95 per cent, of the horses affected die, and of mules almost as many, while donkeys, being subject to a milder form of the disease do not suffer severely. Their taking it, however, would render them unserviceable for the present

campaign. Mr. Robert Wallace, professor of agriculture at the University of Edinburgh, and the author of "Farming Industries of Cape Colony," writes to the Times the following particulars of

Horse sickness (Edema mycosis) is a maiarial fover which is produced by a micro-organism one of the flamentoses fungi-which under suitable conditions of heat and moisture grows in the veld, but whether in water on the soll or as a parasite it is not yet known. Under the microscope the vegetative spores of the fungus in the blood from a horse well advanced in the disease can be easily seen like so many minute beer barrels, and the mycelium on which they have grown can also be found on

in the disease can be easily seen like so many minute beer barrels, and the mycellum on which they have grown can also be found on closer examination.

The disease is not contagious, but is contracted in summer by animals which are exposed to night air, especially while mist rises from the ground, or which are permitted 'o consume lood wet with dew or the exhalations of the night. The summer sun renders it harmless by day and the alivent of frost banishes it during the winter months.

At least two varieties of the disease are known—the common form, the Boer 'caardziekte," in which the lungs are most seriously affected, owing, no doubt, to the disease baving been contracted by breathing, and "dikkenziekte," in which swelling of the head and neck, or of the tongue, forms the mest prominent symptom. In both varieties the incubation period between the time the organisms gain access to the system and the first sudden rise of temperature is about eight days, but while the former usually terminates fatally in about twelve days from the conset of the initial rigor, death in the latter is generally delayed for a few days more. In the common form of horse sickness death occurs very suddenly after the temperature has risen to about 106 degrees Fahr. The animal feeds freely till within a few minutes of death, and when the crists occurs it is simply drowned in an exudation of its own blood serium into the air passages. These become gorged with a dense white iroth, which does not collapse on a portion of it, like a mass of soap hubbles, being blown from the mouth and nostrils in the death struggle. Both forms of the disease can be induced in healthy, horses by venous incellation and another form locally simutes in the abdomen has been produced by ingestion through mixing the blood of a diseased horse with the ammal's food.

Numerous experiments by the director of the Bacternological institute at Grahamstown have shown "that can be used in practice to produced immunity in healthy animals." The use of second from a minute whic

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period of at lenst flity days is allowed to classe, during which secondary attacks of fever and moderately high temperatures occur at frequent intervals. By repeated mild attacks the system is fortified against subsequent incensition more effectively than by a high temperature. The secondary fever which occurs to a horse after recovery from a natural attack is termed by the Durch "Anmanning," and until the first of these returns has passed off an animal is not fully protected or "salted." Inocculation in any form is consequently out of the question in connection with the present campaign, and facilities for keeping them under cover during night are not available, but we doubt not the Army Veterinary Department is alive to the other means which experience has shown are useful as measures of prevention. These are—(a) the daily administration of small deses of arsenic and sulphur in the food is measure which has proved most efficacious among policy horses which have to be out on duty at night; the the penning closely together of horses within a hush fence, preferably in a sheen or cattle "krani," where the accumulation of manure tends to elevate the temperature of the floor of the enclosure and to prevent mist rising close to them; and (c) the provision of nosebags to act as air filters through which the animals breathe.

SOLDIERS FOR CAPE NOME.

cretary Root May Send 400 or 500 to Maintain Order There Next Summer WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Secretary Root conemplates sending some 400 or 500 soldiers to the Cape Nome district early next spring to maintain order there next summer. Mr. I. N. Hibberd of Ainska has been in the city for several days and has carefully explained the condition of the Cape Nome dis-The case with which fortunes are apparently cradled from the Cape Nome sands has exeited great interest in Alaska and all along cited great interest in Alaska and all along the coast. The steamboat and transportation companies are already advertising excursions for the cape early in the spring, and Mr. Hibberd estimates that at least forty thousand people will rush to the camps as soon as possible. Paying dirt or "color," he says, has been found along the beach for a distance of 200 miles, and the fact that \$2.000,000 was token out from that district in about six weeks last summer is taken as evidence that exceptionally rich deposits are to be found there. Mr. Hibbert informed Secretary Gage and Secretary Root that it could be expected that the toughest characters in Alaska would flock to the district. Last year a lieutenant and nineteen soldiers attempted to keep order among the 4,000 miners there and with the expected rush next year will come the necessity for a larger force. Soldiers are now stationed at St. Michael, Eagle City, Rampart and Citels City, and it is contemplated that the force at each point shall be increased. The gold deposits of the district are along the beach between the high and low water marks and as the Government does not recognize claims along the beach and will not give title, the miners are free to cradle anywhere along the beach. This leads to many charges of claim imming, with the consequent disorder. Secretary Gage may send several revenue cutters to this point to cooperate with the soldiers. the coast. The steamboat and transportation

McGovern Whips Two Men in the Same Ring. CINCINNATI, Dec. 18,-"Freckels" O'Brien of this city and Charley Mason of Chicago, faced Terry McGovern in the same ring to-night at the People's Athletic Club before a \$3,000 house, of which McGovern

received as his portion \$2,000. Terry knocked b th men out in short order and did it with the greatest of ease.



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